

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1804.

[No. 1091.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In hds. and bals. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bals.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bals.
Sugar in hds. pieces and bals.

Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Eggs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.—Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemers,
Duffl, Plains, Ketties, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elastics, blue Friezes,
Calmances, Russells, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silegia do.
Osnaburghs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslin and Table Clothes,
Bandana Handkerchiefs,
Colored Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

August 29.

CLERMONT,

THE place where the Rev. Mr. Davis lately lived, about four miles from Alexandria, will be leased to a good tenant who will keep the place in good repair, and comply with the terms of the lease; to such a tenant I will lease the place for fourteen years from January next. The house will be put in good repair for the reception of a careful tenant, and none else need apply.

Any person who wishes to become the tenant will call on the subscriber who will shew the place.

This place is handsomely situated, having a good view of Alexandria from the house, and a very large meadow about two hundred yards below, excellent well water and two good springs, with an ice house and every convenience necessary for a gentleman farmer. For terms apply to

B. Dulany.

N. B. The dwelling has twelve rooms in it, and two passages.

Shuter's Hill, Aug. 17.

44

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's farm, in the county of Alexandria, district of Columbia, a Mulatto man called NATT COOK, about 6 feet high, between 35 and 40 years of age, long hair which he wears tied, a lock of white hair on the front of his head, a little to the left, a cooper by trade; he has several scars on his arms and wrists, a scar on his back occasioned by a scald, and several marks from a whip; he is very fond of drink and gambling; he took with him a variety of clothes and some cooper's tools. He crossed the Potowmack at Georgetown a few days since, and will probably make for Baltimore, as he has been very anxious for some time past to go to sea. I will give the above reward for securing said fellow in any jail, so that I get him again, or thirty dollars, with reasonable charges if brought home. *¶* All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

C. F. Whiting.

July 11.

ARMINIAN SKELETON.

Subscriptions are received at the Book Store of COTTON and STEWART, for a BOOK entitled,

THE SKELETONS:
Or, the Arminian Anatomized, and
The Carnal Preacher Dissected.

In two Parts.

Part I. The Arminian, or doctrine of Universal Charity pursued, taken, examined, tried, condemned, executed, and anatomized.

Part II. The Carnal Preacher Dissected, with comments on several dark passages of scripture. In a series of letters, written at various times to friends in the country.

¶ Conditions, &c. are left at the above store.

It is the opinion of several respectable clergymen, that the above book contains the ground work and principles of genuine piety, as it manifestly proves, from the scriptures of truth, that the doctrine of free will and universal redemption is unfounded.

Sept. 1.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
100 pieces brown Russia Sheetings,
50 do. white do.
100 do. broad Diapers,
125 do. narrow do.
71 do. broad Russia Linens,
100 bolts Russia Duck,
50 do. Ravens do.
2000 pieces Nankeens,
10 sheets fresh Hyson Tea,
2 tons Cordage assorted.

John G. Ladd.

JAMES BACON,
AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington street,
Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York
&c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES

consisting of

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Poko, Padra,
Pouchong and
Com'st Souchong

TEAS
Of the latest Importation and particularly chosen.

Green coffee of superior quality,
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W. India and Sugar House Molasses,
Choice old Madeira,
Particular Teneriffe,
Sherry,
Brussels,
Lisbon,
Malaga and
Port

Claret in small cases,
Cognac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua,
St. Croix, and
St. Kitts

RUM.
Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Petie, Allum, Madder, Ceperas & Brimstone.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Caffia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Alspice, rice and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,

Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot assorted,

F and F F Gunpowder,
Single and double Battles do. in papers and
mite rs.

Gun and Pistols Flints,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid himself out for the supplying of private families, and in consequence thereof taken every pain, possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters himself from their superior quality, and the low prices at which he will dispose of them, to be able to give satisfaction to those who will please to favor him with their custom.

June 11.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

HAS FOR SALE
At the corner of Prince and Union Streets,
(JUST RECEIVED)

2,800 pieces NANKEENS,

165 do. Bandano Handkerchiefs,

2 do. Baitas,

1 do. Emerys,

1 do. blue Gurtahs,

1 do. India Chintz,

2 sacks Sage

1 bag Hops,

94 Birch Floor Mats,

3 cases and one cask Women's Morocco

and Leather Shoes,

ALSO ON HAND,

Fifteen bales of India Cottons,

Consisting of

5 bales Baftas,

5 do. Emerys,

4 do. Sannahs,

1 do. Caffahs,

30 pieces Black Satin,

2 sets Tea China,

Mens' coarse, and women's Morocco and leather shoes,

Leiper's Snuff in half bals. and kegs,

1 case Mariner's Compacts,

10 coils Cordage, assorted,

24 bags Pepper,

40 bals. Beef No. I. and

A large quantity of Soal Leather.

June 4.

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner BATTSEY,

of New Bedford,

Weston Howland, Master;

burthen 75 tons, or about 600 bals.

5 years old, well found, and now in

good condition for sea. Apply to

John G. Ladd.

Sept. 11.

For BOSTON,

The Sch'r SALLY,

JAMES BACON, Jun.

MASTER,

will sail in six days, and will take a few barrels

freight on low terms. Apply to

Lawrafon & Fowle,

Who have now Landing from said Schooner at

Lawrafon and Snoot's Wharf, and for sale at

their store on said Wharf,

50 boxes mould and dipt Candles,

200 Reams Wrapping Paper,

20 bals. Boston Beef,

30 do. do. Bay Mackerel,

20 do. Pork,

Young Hyson Tea,

And a few bals. N. E. Rum.

Sept. 16.

For NEW-YORK,

The fast sailing copper bot-

omed brig

HARMONY,

Robert B. Hall, master; will be ready to re-

ceive FREIGHT in a few days. Apply as

above.

Sept. 8.

For NEW-YORK,

The fast sailing Sloop

LITTLE JIM,

Thomas V. Butler, Master;

burthen about 400 bals. For Freight or Passage

apply to the captain on board at Merchant's

Wharf, or

Daniel Murgatroyd,

King street.

Who has for Sale,

Berbon Gurrabs,

Nimpofakis Coffas,

Chittabull Baftas,

Champore Coffas,

Jantally Mamoodys,

Johanna Lawns,

Table Cloths,

4th proof Jainaica Rum,

Country Gin, and

A few bals. N. York Cargo Pork.

July 25.

The Ship United States,

arrived at Liverpool on the 7th June,

having a passage of 27 days from the

Capes, and was preparing for the re-

ception of FALL GOODS for Alexandria and

George Town. We expect her early in Septem-

ber and will with to provide a return cargo for Liver-

pool; but if this cannot be accomplished, we

will take FREIGHT for Cowes and a market

or direct to a port in Holland. We request an

early application in order that we may give her

dispatch as a regular trader.

We want to purchase 30,000 white

oak barrel Staves.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Aug. 13.

For Charter to Europe,

The SHIP

WILLIAM and JOHN,

T. Woodhouse, Master;

lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf in complete order,

and ready to take in a cargo immediately.

Apply to

James Wilson.

Aug. 30.

Just received and for Sale,
A few excellent
Smoked Salmon and nice table
Cod Fish. A. WILLIS.
Sept. 10. d

FOR SALE.
A likely negro Woman with her two female
children.

Enquire of the Printer.
September 12. d2w

JUST RECEIVED,
By the Rachel from Cadiz, and for Sale by the
Subscriber,

48 boxes Muscadet and Bloom
RAISINS,

70 Jars of OLIVES—all in fine order.
T. SIMMS.
Aug. 20. d

A CARGO
Of coarse LIVERPOOL SALT,
just received and now ready to be delivered
from on board the ship Columbia, capt. Hayden,
at Harper's wharf, and for sale by
Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Sept. 1. d

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,
King Street,

AN ELEGANT EDITION OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.

In four handsome Octavo Volumes—Price, well
bound, Ten Dollars.

This edition is now offered to the public as a
specimen of American paper and printing, which
will not suffer by a comparison with any book
printed in this country.

A GOLD MEDAL was given to
Robert Carr, the Printer of this Bible, by the
American Company of Booksellers, as the best
specimen of Printing exhibited at their annual
meeting at New York last June.

District of Columbia—*To Wit*:
WHEREAS William R. Hill has by his petition
in writing, applied to the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh,
one of the Assistant Judges of the Circuit Court
of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to
the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief
of insolvent debtors within the District aforesaid,
and has stated therein that he is now in actual
confinement in the jail of the county of Alexan-
dria, at the suit of J. W. and S. Leonard and
Company, and that being unable to discharge
said Leonard and Co's. claim, with others against
him, has offered to deliver up, for the use of his
creditors, all his property real, personal and mix-
ed: *Nothing is therefore given*, to the creditors of
the said William Follin, to attend at the Court
House in the town of Alexandria, on Tuesday
the 25th inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock in
the forenoon, and 2 o'clock in the evening of that
day, to shew cause why said prisoner shall not be
discharged according to law.

By Order.
G. Deneale, c. e.
Sept. 14. d4t

A few hundred barrels of
PRIME HERRINGS,
FOR SALE BY
Bell & Wray,
September 4. eo

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
On the sixth day of November next, if fair,
if not on the next fair day, on the premises, at
the intersection of Water and Wolfe Streets, in
the town of Alexandria,

SUNDY LOTS,
with some improvements, belonging to the heirs
of Jonathan Hall, deceased. A small part of
the purchase money will be required on making
a good title; for the remainder a liberal credit
will be given.

By order of the Heirs.
George Gilpin.
Sept. 5. 1awds

Will be offered for Sale,
To the highest bidder, on the 1st day of Novem-
ber next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at
the Little Falls of Potomac,

That noted and valuable Shad and
Herring Fishery,

called MIDDLE ROCKS and also one half of
the POT ROCK, and UPPER HERRING
POINT. Half of the purchase money will be
required in hand, and the balance in one year
from the purchase.

Charles L. Broadwater.

Sept. 13. 1aw3t

Ten Dollars Reward.
ABSCONDED about eight days ago from the
subscriber's service, a bright Mulatto slave, called

HARRISON:
He is about 22 or 23 years of age, tall and thin.
He has been seen in the neighbourhood of West
End within a day or two.

The above reward will be given to any person
who will bring him in the jail of Alexandria, or
is my possession.

William Hodgson.

Sept. 10. d

FROM THE BALANCE.

* The greater the truth the greater the libel.

CANTO THE FIRST.

TO tell a falsehood, has a virtue grown:
To tell the truth a crime, but lately known.
At none but liars now are deemed wise,
I hope to flourish yet by telling lies.
Thrice happy time! when th' establish'd laws
In truth's old charter has discover'd flaws;
Since, in this country, it is deem'd no sin
To publish falsehood, I shall now begin:
I first declare, I fondly love at heart,
That boast of human nature, Bonaparte;
Tho' 'tis a rumour says, I don't believe it yet.
That he, in Egypt, worship'd Mahomet;
Nor do I believe, 'midst all his wond'rous works,
That he has poison'd Frenchmen, murder'd

Turks:

His great industry is by all men known—
He did three Consuls' business quite alone;
We know not where the others two have gone,
As we have lately heard of only one;
But we presume that, for some future day,
He does reserve them safely stow'd away,
The Emperor the Consul disavows—
Th' imperial greatness no such name allows.
What title best can suit the sun of Mars,
Life of the sun and ruler of the stars:
Beneath the mighty canopy of skies,
No title adequate on record lies.

Let George's valor now recorded be,
Whose coward heart trusts not one ship to sea;
Since Dry Docks were found out, he deem'd it

wife
To lay them up, left he might sacrifice
The public treasure, and be deem'd a fool
By those who count by Mammoth's faving rule.
Th' imperial boats may now with safety rule,
From Gallia's coast unto Brintannia's side,
The Emperor may at St. James's dine,
On good plum pudding, roast beef, and wine,
Where he will soon old George's slaves harangue,
And give them a free choice to starve or hang;
Or those who by pure poison choose to die,
To Shakespeare's Caithness safely may apply,
Who from its sale may weighty profits draw,
Free from the penalty of Manu's law,
Or they may follow his triumphant cars,
With loud hosannas to the son of Mars;
Consign their treasure to his Godlike care,
And in return receive this bill of fare:
To Englishmen he'll grant to feast a while
On the best frogs in all the British isle;
Such delicacies must afford relief
To stomachs surfeited with fat roast beef;
To Irishmen he will assign a dish,
As good as any Irish heart can wish.
And said with them to be a fav'rite joint—
Good bog potatoes, with a souce call'd point:
The Caledonians he'll allow to take
One half their usual quantum of oat cake;
And then in merry mood may trip their heels,
To Carmagnole instead of highland reels;
To the plain honest simpletons of Wales,
He will assign good leeks and uncouth snails.
There let them all to take their comfort stay—
Columbus's genius calls the muse away,
Hail happy nation! more than happy land!
Where Wisdom guides, and courage holds com-
mand,

mand,
Laws human and divine fulfill'd complete,
And public virtue rides the car of state.
Here public officers, of all degrees,
I am fact the public busines without fees;
Yet soon grow very rich, tho' poor they were,
And, like camelions fatten on the air.
I hope the public may excuse my take,
If any truths I've written thro' mistake,
The public good was all I had in view,
And having had but little else to do,
I judged the cause did fome more aid require,
And therefore volunteer'd myself a

LIAR.

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

DUELLING.

CONSIDERED IN ITS ORIGIN AND
CONSEQUENCES, &c.

The bloody hand, with ruffian knife,
Is drawn against his neighbour's life,
And never scruples to descend,
Into the bosom of a friend;
A firm, fast friend by vice allied,
And to thy secret service tied,
In whom no murders breed no awe,
If properly secured from law.

Churchill's Duellist, v. 3. p. 72.

MEN in the aggregate, as well as the
individual, are subject to fits of delirium,
to have their minds biased by improper
causes, which leave impressions nearly im-
perishable by reason or the powerful motives
of religion, respect and submission to divine
laws, one of which is, that no one has
a right to deprive himself or fellow of earthly
existence, yet this sacred law is almost
daily infringed by duellists, more instigated
by resentment and apprehension of worldly
censure, than deterred by a dread of in-
curring their creator's displeasure. Private

insanity ends with life, public may continue
for ages, as in the present case.

Dueling originated with men living in a
state of brutish nature, more governed by
prejudices and passions, than by the exercise
of that noble faculty which distinguishes
them from animals.

The practice was introduced into the
middle and southern states of Europe by a
swarm of barbarians, that rushed from the
Hyperborean regions, on the decline of the
Western or Roman Empire, and torrent-like,
carried devastation wherever they spread,
blending liberty, or rather licentiousness,
with slavery; the first in their own persons,
the other in the conquered; yet too haughty to submit to the ruler of
their own choice, unless his decisions corresponded with their desires, or could be enforced by superior power. These petty tyrants, rugged as the climates they came from, considered military prowess as the only virtue; horsemanship, and the use of the sword and lance as the only objects of education; too haughty to submit their differences to civil process, they acknowledged no court but the listed field, where cased in steel, strength and experience, sometimes accident determined the litigation. Possibly the practice received countenance from the challenge between Charles the 5th, and Francis King of France, which though it did not produce a combat was a bad example, exhibited by two monarchs that made a figure in historic pages, and whose duty it was to suppress such practices. Mr. Russel remarks, that the Emperor and King "had frequently in the course of their quarrels give each other the lie, and mutual challenges had been sent, which, though productive of no serious consequences, had a powerful tendency to encourage the pernicious practice of Dueling." Mod. Eur. 2 vol. p. 255.

Other motives which biased the Hyperboreans so much in favor of private combat, was a prevalent opinion among them, that the souls of those who perished in battle, or by violent death, were admitted to the hall of Oden, their paradise: To die in battle was deemed a blessing, to expire by sickness disgraceful. Another opinion, founded on superstition, that tyrant of the human mind, was that such combat was an appeal to the divine unerring judge; which may still operate on weak minds, though numerous instances might be adduced to shew the fallacy of this idea, and that the innocent party, at least in human eyes, is often the sufferer. In evidence of which I select one of many instances, because just come under my notice.

In a debauch a Mr. Trisel, at 1 o'clock
in the morning, from inebriety or some
other cause, declined drinking more, which
so offended Mr. Clark, that next morning
he sent him a challenge. Trisel offered to
make an apology for any just cause of offence
he had given through inadvertence, which, not satisfying Clark, he persisted,
a meeting ensued, Trisel fell, and the in-
quest brought in wilful murder, which ob-
liged Clark to abscond. [Ann. Register,
Princ. Occ. p. 22.] Thus one, without
having given any just cause of offence, died
prematurely in the commission of a crime,
and the other was obliged to become an
exile, deprived of country and connections,
probably with a guilty conscience.

Modern improvements in the art of
war have rendered defensive armour use-
less, leaving the cruel practice more bar-
barous by increasing the danger: comba-
tants must now necessarily expose their
naked bodies to as much, if not more dead-
ly weapons, than those formerly used, not-
withstanding the improved sense of an en-
lightened age. Attempts have been made
in every civilized country to suppress the
practice, though as yet ineffectually, a
wrong sense of honor absorbing every other
consideration.

(To be continued.)

Dr. Park, the Editor of the Boston Rep-
orter, has promised to unmask a set of men
who write for the democratic paper in
that town. The following is the first
number. [Register.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

THE CHRONICLE.

No. I.

The press is the common medium, thro'
which not only intelligence respecting the
administration of government is conveyed
to the public, but the principles and doc-
trines by which public opinion is to be
formed. It is true, our citizens are to ex-
ercise their own unbiased judgment in
their decisions, but a large portion have no
other data on which they can reason, but

such as are transmitted in common jour-
nals. It is therefore evident that while
these publications are capable of the great-
est utility, they are likewise subject to the
most dangerous abuses.

Is there any one who conceives it of lit-
tle consequence whether a paper, thrown
constantly upon the public, is devoted to the
dissemination of truth or falsehood,
whether it is directed by men of honest
minds, or the most profligate and abandon-
ed, let them spare themselves the trouble
of perusing our remarks. We are induced
to this investigation, from a full conviction
that the influence of the press in a free
government is of the greatest importance, and
may preserve or ruin society, according to
the disposition of those by whom, and
the manner in which, it is conducted; and
from a sincere hope that in fairly exposing
the real characters of an execrable associa-
tion of men, leagued together for the pur-
pose of deceiving, and destroying, we shall
render no inconsiderable service to the com-
munity.

The Chronicle is a paper in which the
abuse of a free press is arrived to an extent,
disgraceful to the Commonwealth, and injurious
to our interests; it has long been a sewer of the vilest slanders and
greatest falsehoods; and at this day, is undoubtedly a rival in infamy to the most
detestable publications in circulation. When it is known by whose labours this
public nuisance is produced, the character
of the agents, will we trust, induce many
an implicit believer in the Chronicle, to
awake from his delusion and regard it with
horror. We have the charity to suppose
that many of its readers would spurn it
from them with virtuous indignation, did
they know the depravity of its conductors.
Or can a man be esteemed a conscientious
messenger of truth, a friend to that which
is honorable, virtuous and amiable, a fit
instrument to promote good order and
happiness in society, whose life is a libel on
mankind?

It is a painful task to exhibit the deformity
of the human character; to dwell on
whatsoever things are lovely & of good report,
to rejoice in the virtues of our species, the
noble faculties and qualities of the soul,
would be an employment far more acceptable.
But when we see many of our fellow citizens unconsciously taking the
venomous serpent to their bosoms, or slaking a feverish thirst at poisoned streams,
it would be unpardonable to persist in silence. The sentiments which a good man
feels on such occasions are well expressed by a valuable author in nearly the following
language.

"In my opinion the office of a censor is
no means pleasant or desirable, but in times
like the present it is peculiarly necessary.
It is indeed difficult to exercise the talent
without an appearance of severity in the
character and disposition. Censure is mal-
ignity, and reprehension is abuse. There
remains a more formidable objection. On
a first and partial view, it might deter any
man from engaging in censure; at least
any man who feels himself (and who does
not feel himself, if he examines his own
heart?) unworthy and wretched before the
unerring judgment. It is said to be incom-
patible, if not with the profession, yet cer-
tainly with the practice of christianity. I
am sure, if that is true, the praise of wit,
or learning, or talents, is nothing worth-
while.

If private malignity is the motive, it is es-
sentially contrary to the precepts and prac-
tice of this religion. It cannot be defended
for a moment. But if censure is an in-
strument, and a powerful instrument, to
maintain and enforce public order, moral-
ity, religion, literature, and good manners,
in those cases, in which the pulpit and the
courts of law can seldom interfere, and
rarely with effect; the community may au-
thorise and approve it. The authorised
instrument of lawful war are lawful. Cen-
sure never can have effect, without a per-
sonal application. It must come home to
the bosoms, and often to the offences of
particular men."

The Chronicle has at different times been
edited by different persons. It is the altar
on which the profligate of whatever nation
or name may offer up their incense, if suffi-
ciently qualified with falsehood, malice
and detraction. But to the honour of this
dishonoured country be it spoken, our na-
tive vices have been sufficient to replenish
its polluted pages, or give it that complete
stamp of iniquity which it wears. Desirous
to withhold disgrace from our coun-
trymen as long as possible, we shall first
notice the imported vagrant, who is now the
principal agent in that office.

In sketching the character of Anthony
Pasquin, the man whose infamous pen is
now employed in blackening the pages of
the Chronicle, the man who would teach
our citizens whom they are to love, esteem
and to promote, whom they are to fear and

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which the pulpit and the

an seldom interfere, and

the community may au-

prove it. The authorised

war are lawful. Cen-

ave effect, without a per-

It must come home to

often to the offences of

has at different times bee-

nt persons. It is the alu-

of whatever nation

up their incense, if sup-

ed with falsehood, malice

But to the honour of this

try be it spoken, our pa-

been sufficient to replen-

s, or give it that comple-

which it wears. Desir-

disgrace from our cou-

as possible, we shall find

ed vagrant, who is now the

n that office.

the character of Antho-

n whose infamous pen

blackening the pages of

the man who would teach

om they are to love, eaten

whom they are to fear and

ut down, what are the pure principles of
republicanism which we ought to cherish,
and what morality ought to be the guide
of our conduct—the man whom the con-
sidered souls, hitherto directors of the Chro-
nicle, have welcomed to their confidence,
and rewarded with their gifts to aid their
wretched cause, we must paint a monster,
but it shall be to the life.

FROM BELL's MESSENGER,
(JULY 1, 1804.)

Bonaparte acknowledged by the continental
powers.

It is necessary that we should now re-
sue to the situation of France. Within
the few last months the most eventful dra-
ma has been acted in this country, and the
scenes and wonders of the revolution have
been surpassed both in effect and novelty
by this latter exhibition, in which the tragic,
the ludicrous, and the grave, have equal-
ly taken their turn on the stage.

The sudden rise of a demagogue to ty-
rannize for a day, and be displaced on the
next by the boldness of a rival or the ca-
rice of a people, are the common changes
of a Republic; they scarcely excite the sensi-
tivity of the softest heart, or the curiosity
of the dullest mind: but the present ele-
vation of Bonaparte, the firmness with
which he grasps his sceptre, the seeming
security with which he holds it, and the
disposition to acknowledge him, so genera-
l and unaccountable among the continental
Princes; all these are events which
mock prediction, defy calculation, and
leave to mankind nothing but silent amaze-
ment; and hearts at once repining and op-
pressed by the strange vicissitudes of af-
fairs.

It is peculiar to this man to turn every-
thing to his advantage. He has become
popular by an act which would have ren-
dered others only contemptible, and has
been elevated to the purple by a conspiracy
against his life. He has been, in a word,
through all the events of his life, one of
those characters which would persuade a
weak mind of the existence of destiny, and
further confirm a pious one in the belief of
a particular providence: contrary causes
become, in him and his fortunes, subservi-
ent and to the same end, and, in despite of
the course of nature, he is only accelerated in
his progress of glory by obstacles which ac-
cording to that course, should retard or over-
throw him.

For some end or other, it is the will of
heaven that he should reach his present
dignity; when that end is accomplished, we
may expect its particular justice against
himself. It is only the ordinary course of
history, that the instruments of wrath, and
scourge of a nation or a world, has in turn
experienced the same vengeance: after
having answered its purpose, and kindled
the conflagration of ruine, the torch has
been thrown to the dust either to be trod-
den under foot, or to perish by a fate
as mean as its former period was glori-
ous.

But we cannot see without regret that the
pride of all the old powers of Europe
should submit to a voluntary homage of
this new Emperor. Each seems eager to
outstrip the other in the offer of the tribute
of acknowledgement. We cannot but re-
member the era of history when the addition
of a new title, or the assumption of a new
rank, would have produced a general
war, and Congress would have met after
Congress before such submission would
have been yielded. Nor was this firmness
any thing else but sound wisdom. In po-
litical logic, from their influence on the
judgment of men, words and things.

In the present slavish subjection of the
continent there only remains one hope—
that such acknowledgement is rather pru-
dent than voluntary, that it the effect rather
of fear than sincerity.

We do not wish to be understood as justi-
fying any war on the ground of compelling
new regulations in the internal state of
France; but we cannot but think that this
emulation of flattery, and eagerness of ac-
knowledgment has an aspect nowise favor-
able to the cause of England. Any per-
sonal aggrandizement of Bonaparte, so long
as he continued to wield the resources of
the kingdom, was of little consequence,
but as his private ambition is connected
with the public hope of extending the em-
pire of France, and mortifying the pride
and abridging the power of Great Britain, it
would have been well for us if the conti-
nent had been a little more backward.

However, in the shifting vicissitude of
affairs, if we may be allowed to revert back
to ourselves, we must be flattered to think
that we have gradually prepared our read-
ers for those events as they have happened,
and that we have felt more mortification

than surprize in these strange occurrences.
By referring to some of our late essays
our readers will see the conduct of Russia
and the other continental powers consider-
ed with respect to the affairs of France,
and, in those remarks, they will find the
facts of the present day. This consistence
we should not much insist upon, as the pre-
diction of misfortune is no very agreeable
quality, and the 'Prophet of Evil,' among
the ancients, had not the best of all possi-
ble reputation.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15.

Election.—Gurdon S. Mumford, Esq.
of this city, is elected to represent in Con-
gress the united districts comprehending
the counties of New-York, Richmond and
Kings, in room of Daniel D. Tompkins,
Esq. appointed one of the judges of the su-
preme court of this state.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Ezra Mather, of
the brig Clio, of this port, to his own-
ers, dated Mayaguez, (West End Porto
Rico) 15th August.

GENTLEMEN,

This is to inform you that I was taken on
the 9th inst. in the Mona Passage, by a
French privateer, who rowed along side
me in a calm. I arrived at this place on
the 12th; was brought to anchor, and plundered
of almost every thing on board the
brig, sailors stripped of their clothes, &c.
I cannot have a trial at this place, but must
go to Santo Domingo, and I very much
fear the brig and cargo will be condemned,
as they have made their calculations already,
to put eighteen guns on her; and one
of my people (a Frenchman) has turned a-
gainst me (being bribed) and declared that
I was bound to Cape Francois or Aux-
Cayes. I know not what to do. I am in
distress, having no friends, no money nor
any thing to eat on board the brig at present;
but the French Agent has promised
me this day that he will send provisions on
board, so that we shall not want victuals.
I cannot learn when the papers will be sent
to Santo Domingo; and I am informed
that they do not intend to let me know, nor
to let me go to St. Domingo, unless I have
got money to pay my passage in some ves-
sel that they are not concerned in. I think
this will not stop me. Capt. Don Pedro of
Carraca is here, and tells me that he will
let me have money to pay my passage. He
is an acquaintance, and I believe a friend of
Mr. Foulke's. God only knows how this
business will terminate. Some of my pa-
pers are destroyed or missing, and it is im-
possible for me to get justice done at this
place. I cannot tell how it will be at St.
Domingo; I can only say that I shall do e-
very thing in my power. I am really in
distress, and abused every day. Gentle-
men, I remain your humble servant.

(Signed) EZRA MATHER.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.

Arrived, schr. John and Elsey, Jenne,
from Kingston, Jamaica. Left there 25th
Aug. ship Phoenix; brig Betsy, Chatfield,
and schr. Fancy, all for Baltimore in 10
or 15 days; schr. Harmony, for Philadel-
phia in 10 days; brig Hound, Fuller, for
New-York next day. Aug. 24, was board-
ed by a French privateer off the Isle of
Pines and politely treated; next day was
boarded by another, and well treated.—
31st, spoke ship Elizabeth, Morris, from
Port Antonio for Philadelphia. Left 4th
September, schr. Asmath, Chase, from
Montego Bay, for New-York, 16 days out,
supplied her with a cask of water, the next
day was boarded by a privateer brig sup-
posed from Halifax, and well treated, on
the 7th in lat. 33, long. 74, experienced a
violent gale of wind from N. E. to S. E.
which continued with unabated violence
till the 9th. on the 8th at 6 A. M. was
struck with a tremendous sea which laid the
vessel on her beam ends, and broke the
platform made to prevent the ballast from
slipping. As soon as the platform gave
way the ballast and every thing else went
to windward, and in that situation she con-
tinued 16 hours, during which time no one
could stand upon the deck. After the ut-
most exertions to remove the ballast, and
cutting away the main-mast they righted
in the course of the storm, saw the most of
a square rigged vessel with part of its rig-
ging floating past him. The captain also
reports that he fell in with a schooner that
had stopped at the Grand Command, the
captain of which informed him that the
ship Neptune, Greenwell, of Baltimore,
that sailed from Jamaica about the 25th
July, was cast away on the reef of the is-
land, and the crew and others saved.

NORFOLK, September 12.

Arrived the Swedish brig Necanor, capt.
Linberg 84 days from Gottenberg.
Arrived the schooner John, capt. Davis,

from Elizabeth city, N. C. bound to Ja-
maica, in distress, having sprung a leak.

Arrived the schooner Susan, capt. Snow,
twenty five days from Falmouth, Jamaica—
Informs that there had been a tremendous
gale of wind on the 21st August, which
lasted more than two days. Sailed in com-
pany with the schooner Citizen, bound to
Philadelphia: saw a square rigged vessel's
masts and sails in the morning after the gale
—August 30, in lat. 25, long 80, spoke the
ship Elizabeth, thirteen days from Port
Antonia, bound to Philadelphia, had lost
one man overboard, his boat stove, and
lost a quantity of rum on his deck in the
gale. Sept. 9 in lat 34, long 67, spoke the
schooner John and Elsey, captain Jeanie,
of and bound to Baltimore, from Kingston
Jamaica, had been nine hours on her beam
ends, and cut aw ^{ay} his main mast, and lost
all his sets except his foremast and fore-
topsail. Captain Snow supplied him with a
mainmast.

NOTICE.

AS it is my intention to close all my accounts by the first of October, those indebted to me will please to make payment previous to that time, to enable me to satisfy those who have claims upon me. Those who do not comply with this notice cannot consider themselves entitled to further credit. I have on hand some nice cloth &c. which I will make up very low for cash, or for punctual customers as usual.

James S. Scott.

August 31.

1801

Edward Hackley & Wm. Ramsay

HAVING THIS DAY

Entered into partnership under the firm of Hackley and Ramsay, offer for sale at their store, corner of King and Pitt streets, near the Washington Tavern, a general assortment of

Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Groceries, &c.

Warranted Genuine, viz:

London particular Madeira, in pipes and half do.

Lisbon, Colonia and Malaga

Port of an excellent quality in bottles, Medoc Claret, in cases of two doz.

Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugars,

Syrup and Molasses,

London bottled Porter,

Jamaica and Antigua Rum,

Holland and country Gin,

Cognac and Barcelona Brandy,

White Wine Vinegar,

Philadelphia and Albany Chocolate,

Fig Biscuit, Madder, Copperas, Brimstone,

Salt Petre and Allom,

English and country Gunpowder,

Shot, assorted,

Georgia Cotton,

Imperial,

Hyson Chulang,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

and

Souchongs, assorted

Best Green Coffee,

Spices of every kind,

Durham and Dixon's Mustard,

Leiper's Snuff,

Spanish Segars of a good quality,

Basket Salt for table use,

Pipes in boxes,

Wrapping Paper,

Best Salad Oil,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Olives,

Sail Leather,

Demijohns,

Rice and Barley, &c. &c.

June 4.

1801

Fresh Teas of the latest importations,

WILLIAM RAMSAY

BEING anxious to close his former business requests all those who are indebted to him to settle their accounts as early as possible, and those who have claims against him will please present them for adjustment,

TO RENT,

The Dwelling House and Store in Prince Street one door east of the house occupied Dr. E. C. Dick, they are both in good repair. Possession may be had immediately. Apply as above.

June 4.

1801

ROBERT B. JAMESON,

Offers for Sale,

80,000 lbs. GREEN COFFEE,

8,000 do. Cocoa,

20 hds. Muscovado Sugar,

20 bags of Cotton,

20 punch's fine flavor'd St. Croix Rum

25 hds. Molasses,

10 pipes Holland Gin,

30 qr. chests of fresh Teas assorted,

10 pipes London P. Madeira

8 do. old Port

4 do. P. Teneriffe

15 qr. casks Sherry, and

4 pipes Brussels

8 hds. greca Copperas,

4 hds. Roll Brimstone,

2 hds. Madder,

2 hds. Allum, and

120 boxes Spanish Segars of different qualities, with most other articles in the Grocer Line.

May 29.

1801

FRENCH and ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL,

At Germantown, six miles from Philadelphia, By G. DORFEUILLE, late from Cape Francois, where he superintended an Academy for several years.

As Mr. Dorfeuille and his family are French, as well as a number of boarders, the young Americans placed under his care will have the advantage of joining practice to theory, by which means only, a young man may expect to learn a language properly.

Young gentlemen are taught Latin, Greek, English and French, grammatically; Mathematics, Book Keeping, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, and every other useful and ornamental branch of a polite education.

Sept. 13.

1801

BY AUTHORITY.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To build an Academy in the City of Richmond.

Dollars.

Prizes, last drawn ticket having a blank to its number,	20,000
2 do	10,000
5 do	5,000
6 do	3,000
10 do	2,000
20 do	2,000
100 do	500
250 do	300
400 do	250
750 do	200
1,500 do	150
3,000 do	150
4,000 do	150
7,000 do	150
10,000 do	150
15,000 do	150
20,000 do	150
25,000 do	150
30,000 do	150
35,000 do	150
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